Getting the Job Done: Working Within the Regulatory Environment at Lake Tahoe to Manage Weeds

> Susan Donaldson, University of Nevada Cooperative Extension Wendy West and Kirk Taylor, El Dorado County Agriculture Department

1998 Really tall perennial pepperweed thriving at Tahoe







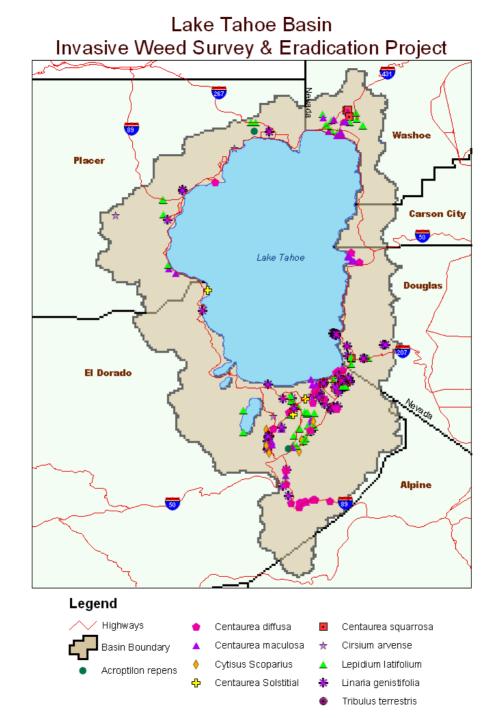
Happy weed warriors!

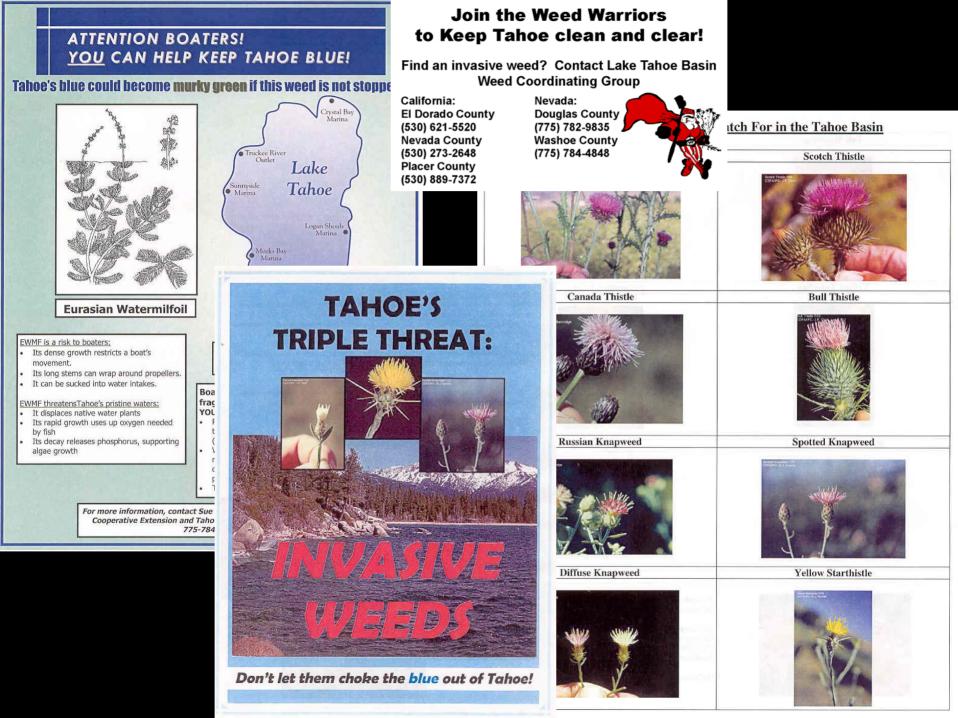
Priority weed species

- Diffuse knapweed
- Russian knapweed
- Spotted knapweed
- Yellow starthistle
- Hoary cress
- Perennial pepperweed
- Dalmatian toadflax
- Yellow toadflax

- Bull thistle
- Canada thistle
- Musk thistle
- Scotch thistle
- Scotch broom
- Klamathweed
- Eurasian watermilfoil
- Oxeye daisy

Weed Species	Frequency
Perennial pepperweed	165
Bull thistle	144
Dalmatian toadflax	58
Spotted knapweed	42
Diffuse knapweed	28
Klamathweed	17
Oxeye daisy	10
Scotch broom	8
Yellow toadflax	3
Yellow starthistle	2
Eurasian watermilfoil	2
Musk thistle	1
Canada thistle	1
Russian knapweed	1







Priorities for treatment Immediate control by mechanical methods Musk thistle Scotch thistle Yellow starthistle Diffuse knapweed

Practice containment to prevent expansion of existing populations:

Bull thistle Klamathweed Oxeye daisy



Priorities for control Immediate control by chemical methods

Canada thistle
Perennial pepperweed
Russian knapweed
Spotted knapweed
Dalmatian toadflax
Yellow toadflax



Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board: Water quality protection at Tahoe

The Basin Plan for the Lahontan Region states that "Pesticide concentrations, individually or collectively, shall not exceed the lowest detectable levels, using the most recent detection procedures available."

What to do?

- 1. Give up and let the weeds grow on the California side of the Basin
- 2. Apply less effective control measures
- 3. Work with Lahontan to specify conditions under which terrestrial applications of herbicides would be acceptable

The approach:

- 1. Specify herbicides to be used on target vegetation
 - Glyphosate
 - Chlorsulfuron
 - Clopyralid

The approach:

2. Establish categories of infestation

 <u>Category 1</u>: Infestations that are less than ¼ acre in size and less than 25% total weed cover
 Action: no consultation needed

for terrestrial applications

Benefit: efficient use of time; rapid weed management

The approach:

2. Establish categories of infestation
 <u>Category 2</u>: Infestations that are

- up to 1 acre in size and any cover class
- Action: 48-hour response from LRWQCB
- Benefit: Allows rapid treatment to prevent seed set

The approach:

Establish categories of infestation
 <u>Category 3</u>: Infestations that are greater than 1 acre, or within 25 feet of a water surface

Action: Extensive notification and consultation with LRWQCB

Benefit: Allows site visit and discussion of risk of herbicide use prior to application

Provisos:

- Follow BMPs for application method
- Strictly terrestrial applications
- Application made a minimum of 25 feet from the water surface edge
- Spot spray application only
- Application made a minimum of 50 feet from the nearest known and surveyed Tahoe yellow cress plants.
- Consultation prior to beach applications

How's it working?

- Weed management is ongoing basinwide
- Most infestations do not require a consultation
- Consultation on 1.5 acre infestation of Russian knapweed completed

